PARSONS COUPON CASE.

JUDGE HUGHES'S OPINION.

The Case Stated-Jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court-Rensons for the Judgment of the Court.

The decision of the United States efficers of the Commonwealth was deliveted at Norfolk when Judges Bond and Hughes were both sitting. Judge Bond delivered the oral opinion of the

that he is now seeking to render these of Virginia from distraining for taxe courities available by transferring them after tender of coupons, I refused the their dues to the State of Virginia. He that the suit was, in fact, against the alleges that this right to transfer them Commonwealth, and only in form would make them worth to him 95 cents | against her officers personally. The

has for a long time refused and still re- granted the injunction, taking the oppofuses to pay the coupons in money; and | site view, and holding that that was not that she has, moreover, enacted certain a suitagainst the State. Not only was this laws intended to destroy their receiva- | but other important questions cornected bility in payment of dues to herself, to with the obligations of the State and his own great damage and injury, and ther officers to receive tax-receivable in violation of her centract with him in coupons were involved. An appeal

State has passed an act forbidding the should decide that case, and give us the receipt of his coupons for license taxes, | guidance of its rulings on the question and providing that the Amiltor and presented in it. But it has been allowed Commissioners of Revenue shall not to await its turn on the overburdene grant licenses until the applicant ex- | docket of that court. The appellee-th hibits evidence that he has deposited the amount of the license taxes in gold, vance it; and, although section 949 of notes; and he avers that he has the all cases "when a State is a party, or right to have his coupons received in the execution of the revenue laws of a payment of license taxes whenever they | State is enjoined or stayed," authorizes such taxes; and claims the right to and the State has been all the time en such process as may be necessary to re- titled to a speedy hearing of this and these to receive his coupons in payment preme Court, if she but demanded it.

It settles also the case at our; for the granting of a preliminary injunction this important case was not advanced the granting of a preliminary injunction to the g licenses precisely as if payment had until lately, when it with others in here is by no means as extreme an ex-

right to transfer his coupons to those who are tax-payers of the State, he has made arrangements with sundry tax-awaiting decisions in those now in the payers to use the coupons in question | Supreme Court. Our policy has been | there was in the Louisiana and McComb taxes now due, and that by such arranges any color of propriety can be postponed order to prevent an indirect and contin ment he would receive payment in large next for his coupons; but that the taxdefendants refuse to accept the said the case at bar is any longer undecided deemed, but which the court denied

them by their numbers, letters, and

He prays for an injunction against the defendants to restrain them from refusing to receive the particular coupons thus identified. He also prays for a specific performance on defendants' part of the State's contract with himself, evidenced by these particular coupons, and for general relief.

The defendants file an answer, among other things setting up the Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, which require coupons to be verified by a jury. and denying that these particular coupons have ever been so verified. The answer does not deny that the coupons are genuine, and does not comply in that respect with the statute law of Virginia. page 1094 of the Code of 1873, chapter 171, section 39, which puts the burden of aftirming the spuriousness of a signa-

multifariousness, and on other grounds, which are proper to be considered at the final hearing of this cause. fewdants also plead in abatement to the

Upon the complainant's bill, duly verified, this court, on the 2d February instant, granted a temporary restrainwith its neavers and set down for hearing on the 10th of February the complan ant's motion for a preliminary inpretion. It is upon this motion for au

Circuit Court in the now celebrated \$4,986 in nominal amount, as to which case of Edwin Parsons against certain an injunction is asked for, is not de-nied, and must be assumed to be con-

liversed at Norfolk when Judges Fond and Hughes were both sitting. Judge Bond delivered the oral opinion of the court, and announced that Judge Hughes would file a written opinion—which Judge Hughes has done. His opinion is as follows:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT CULEY, EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT NORFOLK, HITH FERICLARY, LESS: Edical Parsons T. Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia; Samuel C. Greenhow, Treasurer, and R. B. Munford, Commissioner of February, R. L. Marry and D. H. S. Blair, Attorney-General of Virginia, Common of the North while to advert to hardward filed and the collection of the Hith opinion. The following is the opinion assigning reasons for granting the preliminary injunction, and announced that Judge Hughes would file a written opinion. The following is the opinion also made and holder of the honds of Virginia is sued under the funding act of March 30, 1871. The defendants are Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued under the funding act of March 30, 1871. The defendants are Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued under the funding act of March 30, 1871. The defendants are Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued under the funding act of March 30, 1871. The defendants are Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued under the funding act of March 30, 1871. The defendants are Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued under the funding act of the March 30, 1871. The defendants are Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued under the funding act of the March 30, 1871. The defendants are Morton Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued under the funding act of the Marye and Marye, Auditor of Virginia is sued of the members of the membe

o tax-payers, to be used in payment of injunction, principally on the ground circuit judge (Judge Bond), a day or The complainant alleges that Virginia two afterwards, on application to him, was taken, and we have been contin He particularly complains that the maily anxious that the Supreme Court

which she is a party, was set down for He sets forth, that relying upon his hearing on the 16th of March proxime.

collectors of the State refuse and the question of jurisdiction as to parties in Board from issuing bonds which they it decided the case of Cunningham r. The Mucon and Branswick Kailroad coupons, amounting to \$4,986, upon | Company, reported in 109 U.S., 446, judgment against officers of the army which it is founded, which identifies in which it elaborately discussed the of the United States, holding for the question which confronts this court in United States, one of them in charge of

Said:

The failure of several of the States of the Fusion to pay the debts which they have contracted and to discharge other obligations of a contract character, when taken in connection with the acknowledged principle that no State can be sued in the ordinary courts as a defendant except by her own consent, has led, in recent times, to numerous efforts to compet the performance of their obligations by judicial proceedings to which the State is not a party. These saids have generally been instituted in the Creati Courts of the United States, or have been removed into them from the State courts.

In such suits the effort has been made while acknowledging the learning the

ment, or against the projectly of the State in their hands that rehef can be had without making the State a party.

"It may not be amiss to try to deduce some general jerinciples sufficient to decide the case before us. It may be conceded as a point of departure unquestioned that neither a State nor the United States can be sued as defendant in any court in this country without their consent, except in limited cases, ac., ac.

"This principle is conceded in all the cases, and whenever it can be clearly seen that the State is an indispensable party to emable a court, according to the rules which govern its procedure, to grant the reflet sought, it will refuse to lake jurisdiction. But in the desire to do that justice which in many cases the courts can see will be deleted by an unwarranted extension of this principse, they have in some instances gone a long way in ho doing the State not to be a necessary party. Though some interest of hers may be more or less affected by the decision. A reference to a lew cases may enlighted us in regard to that now under consideration.

"It has been hold in a class of cases."

ral principles, the proper one in this

without being forcibly taken from the pos-session of the Government, the court will proceed to discharge its duty in regard to the property."

to pass.

After so many hearings of coupon cases in this court it is useless to go into the equities of the one at bar. The contract of the State with the holders of coupons like those under consideration cannot be denied. The genuineness of the particular coupons, § 4.986 in nominal amount, as to which an injunction is asked for, is not denied, and must be assumed to be conceded.

It is the misfortune of the defendants in all this class of suits that they cannot deny on oath the genuineness of the coupons sued upon; and that the court upon all the rules of pleading, and by

latter should have the right not only to tender the coupons directly in payment of taxes, but should also have the right to transfer them to any tax-payer of the State, with their quality of receivability for taxes annexed.

The complamant sets forth that he is the owner of \$4,986 of said coupons past due and impaid, cut by himself from genuine bonds issued under the funding act of 1871, and that they are genume and receivable for taxes by their express tenor. He alleges that other compons cut by himself from the same bends have been pronounced genuine by a jury in the mode prescribed by the laws of Virginia; and have also been accretained to be genuine by this court.

bends have been pronounced genuine by a jury in the mode prescribed by the laws of Virginia; and have also been ascertained to be genuine by this court. He insists, therefore, that the coupons now in question are by every test genuine, valid, and legal, and entitled to be received according to their tenor in payment of all taxes due the State.

These averments imply that this complainant has held as an investment of his own, for a series of years, the bonds from which the coupons in question were cut; that they have not been bought in market in speculation; and that he is now speking to render these of Virginia from distraining for taxes.

These averages of their public dates are in all cases, suits against the officers of a State in respect to the discharge of their public dates are in all cases, suits against the states themselves; and if not in all, then in what cases?

When the suit of the Baltimore and Ohio Raidrond Company v. Allen, Andionant his believed flat this is as far as this count as some in granting relief to this class of cases.

In the officers of a State in respect to the discharge of their public dates are, in all cases, suits against the officers of the fire public dates are, in all cases, suits against the state in the class of cases.

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In the officers of their public dates are, in all cases, suits against the state in the class of the state in the class of the state and Phloor v. Wile. 107 in the States of the States of the state, and states themselves; and if not in all, then in what cases?

When the suit of the Baltimore and Ohio Raidrond Company v. Allen, Andionated the court in the civent Court in the case of the suit of the state o

s." Ac., Ac.
After this careful review of the debefore it Georgia was an indispens ble party, and that, as the object of the suit was to dispossess her of a railroad of ossession, the suit was not one of which it could retain jurisdiction.

The reasoning of the Supreme Court this case of Countinghom v. Railad Company, really Countryham Georgia (for the State herself was the railroad company), settles in advance gmia of Allen and Hamilton c. Bultimo and Ohio Railroad Company, and makes it reasonably certain that, at least on the question of jurisdiction a Judge Bond and reverse my own,

creise of jurisdictional power as there was in the Texas case, where a Federal court arrested the hand of a Governor in violating a legislative contract; or a a payment of their taxes and license to tefrain from all action which with case where another Federal court, it gent depreciation of complainant's bonds, forbade the State's financial that they had a right to issue; or a this court, in which I now sit, gave the case at bar. The Supreme Court a cemetery for Union soldiers order-said: ing them off the patrimony of the Lees a general of the Confederacy.

Compared with those cases, the onat bar, involving as it does less than \$5,000 in nominal value of dishonored coupons, is not of superior importance

I think from what itself has said that there can be no reasonable doubt entertained as to what the Supreme Court's views are on the subject of suits against officers of States. That Congress is of opinion that the revenue officers of the States may be "enjoined shown by the terms of section 949 of the United States Revised Statutes. from which I have quoted. I shall.

I come now to the question whether this court, having jurisdiction as to diction of the remedy, and may grant the injunction prayed for by the complainant. Assuming, from the condition of the pleadings, that the coupons that complainant has transferred them to tax-payers with the quality of receivability guaranteed, the remaining question is simply one of the jurisdic tion of equity as to the remedy applied

If the writ of mandamus is, on ger

taken away from the complainant by the Act of Assembly of January 26, 1882, and by the Acts of 1884 relating to licenses. Mandamus being a remedy at law, and the 914th section of the United States Revised Statutes having conformed the practice in the courts of the United States in common law cases to that employed in the courts of the States in which they are respectively held, the statutes of Virginia which take away mancamus in coupon cases in the State courts take it away in those of the United States. Harrey & Blair v. Virginia, 8 Virginia Law Journal,

And therefore complainant, having no remedy at law and being otherwise remediless, resorts to equity, and applies here for what is known in English and American jurisprudence as a mandatory injunction, which is the counterpart in equity of a mandamus at law.

Must we go into the elementary books to find warrant for such a process? Jeremy, in his "Equity Jurisdiction," says : " An injunction is a writ framed according to the circumstances of the case, commanding an act which the court regards essential to justice, or restraining an act which it considers contrary to equity and good con-

The mandatory injunction may be in the direct form of command, or in the indirect form of prohibiting the refusal to do an act to which another has a right. It may be used against public officers. High says, in section 1308, the preventive jurisdiction of equity extends to the acts of public officers, and will be exercised in behalf of private citizens who sustain such injury at the hands of those claiming to act for the public as is not susceptible of reparation in the ordinary course of proceeding at law." Indeed, section 949 of the U. S. Revised Statutes shows that the Federal courts may enjoin and stay the revenue officers of the States. Such was the express ruling of the Supreme Court, as already quoted, in the case of Board of Liquidation c. It were useless to cumber this opinion

with as profuse a citation of authorities as might be made in support of injunctions, mandatory in character, forbidding public officers or other defendants to refuse the performance of duties which citizens may rightfully demand at their hands. Very many authorities for such process are cited on the brief of counsel for complainant, embracing ases from the English courts, from the courts of the States of this Union, and from our Federal courts, and I need not repeat the citations here. The printed brief does not contain the case of Brooke v. Martin, 6 Munford, 306, in which the Virginia Court of Appeals

enjoined the defendant to permit the complainant to have the benefit of a

covenant entered into by the defendant. I will add a few citations from deet-United States circuit judge, issued an upon a contract. In the case of The Company v. The Atchison, Topeka and Sonta Fe Railroad Company, 15 Federal Reporter, 65tt, Judge Hallett, Circuit-Judge McCrary concurring, after with Judge McCrary concurring, after with Judge McCrary concurring after with Judge McCrary Concurrin elaborate argument and an extended constitute the promise of what would time came for separating. citation of precedents, made a decree have been a noble career in landscape of the same character. In the case of The Bullimore and Ohio Railroad Com-Andres Bond and Morris sitting. These said in the case of Board of Liquida-

In the light of all the authorities on the subject, we do not think there is any floubt of the power of a court of equity, as a part of its general jurisdic-

The real objection to the remedy in the present suit, though not made in the should have desired, is, that in this case, the preliminary injunction is equivalent to a final decree, and that the defendants are, therefore, deprived of the benefit of plenary ceedings; which, in general, is a matter of right. But this results from the character and subject of the contract. the benefit of which is sought by this suit. In making the contract of the taxreceivable coupon, the State virtually ings in suits against her officers to enforce it, in cases wherein the ot put in issue. This contract would be worthless to the tax-payer if he could not use the coupon at the time the tax was due; and if the right to use it is denied him just when the collector applies for the tax under the laws of the State, its value for that purpose is destroyed, or by the use of being postponed, is seriously impaired. In agreeing that it shall be so waived her right to a plenary defence in all suits for specific performance of the contract in which she does not deny the genuineness of the coupon, hear argument on the subject. It was, in point of fact, the real question in the case. In the absence of argument we thought that the objection under consideration did not hold good in this

The decree now entered will apply of course only to the coupons which are the subject of this bill-\$4,986 in nominal amount. I believe that Judge Bond has given a restraining order in The aggregate amount of coupons involved in both is less than \$10,000 in not therefore embody in themselves amounts of any grave importance.

But we are well aware of the sweeping importance to the State of the principle on which the case at bar proceeds; and earnestly desire that the question shall be carried to the Supreme Court, to be dealt with there. We have no right to suppose that the complainant here made the amount on which he brought his suit less than \$5,000 by design. Non constat but that these

coupons are all that he owned. But we are not disposed to encourage \$5,000, working as they do a practical fraud upon the right of defendants to the judgment of the appellate court, and shall be averse to granting injunctions in future cases having that effect until a suit involving more than \$5,000 -hall have been brought.

Supreme Court of Appeals. Hughes, by &c., against Tinsley & Brother. Argued by H. R. Pollard. Esq., for appellants and J. N. Stubbs.

Esq., for appellees and submitted.

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1885. Sketch of His Carrer-His Studies Abroad-A Life-Work Just Completed.

Professor William Winston Valentine died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. This announcement will not only cause profound sorrow among his numerous friends in Richmond, but will be received with deep regret in scholastic circles throughout this country and abroad. Proessor Valentine was born in Richmond April the 29th, 1828, and was the son of the late Mann S. Valentine. His carly education was received at the old Richmond Academy, where he was a favorite pupil of Crozet. Later he became the pupil of Burke, under whom he devoted himself principally to the classics, and at the age of sixteen was regarded as one of the most proficient, if not

had ever been turned out by that master.

However, even at that time his studies in languages were not confined to the When a mere boy he showed a great fondness, which subsequently developed into positive genius, for the modern languages, particularly German, and with his classical basis to build upon he succeeded prior to 1860 inmastering both German and French so as to speak them fluently. This, however, was far from satisfying his ambi-tion-was only to him the threshold of the great domain of philology, etymology, and all that these stu-dies imply, which, later in life, he made his own, and revelled in. Despising sham of every character as he did, nothing short of a thorough scientific knowledge of the modern languages would content him, and in April, 1860, he left Richmond for Europe in order that he might drink at the fountain-heads. His first stay was in Paris. whence, after some months spent with private German and French tutors be went to Florence, Here he took a thorough course in Italian, From Florence be went to Berlin with his brother, Edward V. Valentine, the sculptor, who had preceded him to Europe. From the time that Professor Valentine reached Berlin until he left that city, in 1865. his life was one of unremitting and enthusiastic study. He not only entered the University of Berlin, but supplemented his course there with instruction from eminent private tutors. At one time he had three German masters—Dr. Stadthagen, Dr. Lehmann, ami another whose name cannot be recalled at this moment-while his instructor in the pronunciation of French was the private reader to the Queen of Prussia. His and Anglo-Saxon. Nor did he neglect art, a love of which and an appreciation of which were inseparable parts of his nature. While in Paris he had the advantage of the friendship if not of the instruction of Conture, and in Berlin was in the studio of Engelhardt, the sions of the Federal courts. In the landscape painter, who, with a number case of Coc & Wilson v. The Louisville of professor Valentine's friends, considand Nashville Railroad Company, 3 cred his genius for painting to be as Federal Reporter, 775, Judge Baxter, great, if not greater, than his genius for language. He was in thorough order enjoining defendant from refusing sympathy with all that was beautiful to comply with an obligation arising in nature-felt all that was grand and tion had Engelhardt of his artisti-

chair of Modern Languages at Randolph and other like orders of Federal courts Macon College. He remained at that in other cases had been pointedly sauc- institution three years doing a work the faithfulness and thoroughness of which of many of his pupils. Subsequently he filled for a while the chair of Modern Languages at Richmond College during the sickness of Professor Rho les Massie, However, all of Professor Valentine's study and all of his teaching were only preparation for what he what, when published in full, will be a monument to his memory. For over university text-book entitled, "Comparative Study of the New High-German Language, Theoretical and Practical." What this signifies can only appreciated by scholars, but by them vill be thoroughly appreciated. Surrounded by his extensive library, he quently laboring for twelve hours a day for months at a time. Towards the latter part of 1884 he had gotten his manuscript into such shape-had em braced the results of his study and reearch in such compass as to justify him in issuing advance-sheets of a part These sheets he sent to eminent authorities in his line of study in this country and in Europe, inviting the most search ing criticism. Professor Valentine

painting had he chosen to pursue it.

this idea: "Altissima quarque flomina u used, it seems to us that the State has but no one can read the criticisms his work called forth without feeling that had not that life been out short its flow would have been heard. There was not a linguist or philologist, nor a scholar of any sort, from Max Muller down, who examined his "advance sheets," did not give his work the highest endorsement, and the names of those who did examine them is legion. His little pausphlet-the form in which these sheets are bound-is a memorial tablet covered over with glowing tributes to his genius graven by men whose names will But Professor Valentine's attain-

ments did not end with his knowledge the similar suit of George Parsons. of languages and of art. There is hardly a department in the field of general literature he had not explored, and which. nominal value, and these two suits do when he was drawn out of his natural modesty, he could not converse intelligently upon. The poets were on his ongue's end, and his proficiency in elecation made him the centre of any literary gathering in which he was For years he had been a hard and thoughtful student of the Bible and of biblical literature, and as a member of a certain circle which, without being regularly organized, partook of the nature of a scientific literary association, he proved a brilliant champion of orthodoxy. His convictions were those of a strong intellect : suits brought on amounts just within his faith that of a child. More than once during his last illness he remarked that if he got well he intended to take part in the religious movement in this city by reading the Scriptures and sermons to the poor. As a friend, no man was truer in all that constitutes friendship than was Professor Valentine. His nature was tender and loving, almost womanly in its gentleness but to say aught against one loved was to tread upon

a seed planted in his heart that bloomed into perpetual gratitude. He lived a life of unselfishness, hiding his light from all save those who knew him

intimately. He died a Christian. The funeral will take place from St. James church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He will be buried with Masonic honors by Temple Lodge.

THE RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Continued Interest and Successful Services at the Churches.

The meeting at Centenary last night was one of the most powerful of the whole series. Rev. Mr. Bledsoe, pastor of Broad-Street church, conducted the services. His sermon was from I. Peter ii., 24: "Who His own self bore our sins in His own body on the tree."

Quite a number of persons went to the most proficient, Latin scholar that the altar; others in the congregation asked for prayers. Of those who went to the altar six or seven were convert- the ed. The congregation was very much larger than on the night before, and the most intense interest was manifested. The singing was excellent.

These meetings are held nightly from 7:30 to 9:30.

MR. NEEDHAM'S MEETINGS The Bible reading at Dr. Read's church yesterday afternoon was largely attended, and the general impressiseemed to be that it was one of the very best of the series. Announcing as his theme "The Household of God," Mr. Needham

showed in what sense Christians are members of the "household of God," and illustrated and enforced their oblibride of Christ," and members of the considerable amount of allowances gations as servants, sons, heirs, "the The reading this afternoon at 4:30 will be on "David's Mighty Men."

Last night a very large congregation assembled at the Grace-Street Baptist church and listened with deep interest to Mr. Needham's very effective sermon from the text, "The Lord is My

A large number asked for special prayer, the inquiry-meeting was one of he largest yet held, and a number professed faith in Christ. The meeting was regarded as one of the very best of

Mr. Needham preaches at Richmond College at 9:30 this morning, and at the Grace-Street church at 7:30.

MRS. NEEDHAM'S MEETINGS.

The ladies' meeting, conducted by Mrs. Needham in the Grace-Street Presbyterian church, was simply overcrowded. All the ladies were greatly delighted with her clear scriptural address on Samson and the lessons en-Mrs. Needhan will speak again on Friday morning in the Friends' meeting-

PINESTREET BAPTIST CHURCH. At this church Monday night nine persons were received for baptism and large quantity of rare coins, many several rose for prayer.

FRIENDS. great refreshing and of outpouring of toothpick. The things taken were worth the Spirit. That of the morning was $\pm 1,500$.

Mrs. George C. Needham will give On his return to Richmond, Professor two more of her Bible readings at junction forbidding the refusal of a duty by to those who could not afford to pay mencing at 11 o check A. M. each day, enjoined by contract was granted, tuition feest, but in 1868 accepted the The public are invited to attend.

e and Episcopal Churches is Ash-Wednesday-the beginning of Lent. and penance, and lasts forty days, concluding with the joyous festival of Easter. There will be services in the Episcopal and Catholic churches to-day: At St. Paul's, St. James, and St. John's at 11 o'clock. Bishop Ran-week ending Saturday. February 14, St Peter's Cathedral masses will be said as usual. The principal mass will exclusive of still-births, 36, immediately follow the blessing of ashes, which takes place at 8 o'clock. Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, As is customary during Lent, Right burns, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; con Rev. Bishop J. J. Keane will deliver a sumption, 5; convulsions (infantile), I series of sermons on Sunday nights at debility, 1; diarrhoca, 1; fever (child-7½ o'clock. As on last year, he will bed), 1; gastritis, 1; heart-disease, 3; discourse upon the titles of our Saviour hemorrhage (from lungs), 1; old age, as given Him in the Holy Scripture. 1; paralysis, 1; pneumonia, 5; sep-Sundays will be taken from the 9th 1; unknown, 2. chapter of Isaiah, 6th verse, where the Age,-One day to thirty, I; one prophet says: "And His name shall month to six, 3; six months to twelve, be called Wonderful, Counsellor, God 3; one year to three, 2; three years to

Mr. James W. Robertson, clerk of the Committee on Civic Associations, headquarters corner of Tenth street the week ending February 7th, 0.20 and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, inches; for week ending February 14th. D. C., has written to a gentleman here equesting him to ascertain whether ny clubs or associations in this city propose to participate in the inaugural eremonies on the 4th of March next; and if so, he asks that their respective executive others write to Thomas J. lutterall, Esq., marshal of civic assoriations, and answer the following

1. When was club or association or-2. How many members will come to

3. How many pieces of music will company? 4. Are quarters desired?

Washington city?

What day and hour do they 6. By what route?

An answer to the foregoing questions will aid the committee, and enable it o have an escort at the depôt to reeive and assign to quarters and to proper position in line.

For several days the city water has een unprecedentedly mean. Mud has Tyler's. not been the only impurity in it.

thorities will ascertain when tolerably clear water may be expected at Richmond, and will so arrange at the reserat the earliest moment. It will be a shame to run the present

stuff through the pipes an hour after hetter water reaches the vicinity of Hustings Court.

George Ward, charged with felonious-

assaulting and beating one Oscar ooks, was tried and found guilty and sent to jail for fifteen days and fined \$10. Robert Goode, charged with same ofdangerous ground. The cause of his fence, tried and convicted and sent to friends he made his own for weal or jail for ten days and fined one cent,

case, it must be observed that it is DEATH OF PROF. VALENTINE. woe, and a kindness shown to him was INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. (small boys), charged with rocking the

Examination of Affairs in the Office of the Anditor of Public Accounts.

The House special committee met in the Auditor's office yesterday, with all the members present-Messrs, John B. Meon (chairman), R. T. Barton, and Martin W. Hazlewood, They agreed courts who have not answered the interrogatories warning them that unless to send out a circular to those clerks of courts who have not answered the inthey promptly comply with the commit-

It is the duty of the Auditor to proceed against all clerks that appear to be lelinquent.

The committee also had under consideration the matter of disposing of ame to them from Mr. Smith. The Governor wants these checks

out in one of the State depositories as a special trust fund for the benefit of trar of said ward. parties who paid them to Mr. Smith. It is likely that the committee will have to see the Governor on this sub-Mr. Zirkle, the clerk, and Mr. Craig.

made fine progress in putting in shape the papers committed into their hands, and have opened an account with each clerk based upon answers to interrogatories. They would have no difficulty at all in striking a balance with the clerks as a body if all the answers were

One of the developments of the interrogatories is that the clerk of Orange is not credited with \$5,500 that he has paid in; paid in mostly in money. From this sum, however, is to be deducted a which have not been paid.

There is no reason to doubt the state-

ment, long ago made, that the defalcation will amount to somewhere about \$100,000. The exact amount will not be known, if ever, until after the lands delinquent for State taxes are sold.

It is quite certain that many paynents made on account of delinquent lands have not been credited on the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. but when the lands are offered for sal the parties will produce their receipts and the law makes provision for givin

C. F. JOHNSTON ROBBED. Large Lot of Rure Coins, Gold Pers, and

Jewelry Taken from His Store. During Monday night some one en-

news-store and carried off a large quan-tity of valuables. Mr. George A. Wingfield, one of Mr.

Johnston's clerks, came to the store about 6:50 yesterday morning, and apon entering found a gold pen on the oor. This aroused his suspicious, and omal that a number of the drawers had there-from, and a case of gold pens, a property of the purchasers, valuable articles of lewelry (including a diamend ring), and a lot of brie-a-There was held yesterday the last of the meetings by the Pastoral Commit-All three of them were seasons of | gold pen found on the floor and a small

It is thought likely that the thief en-

tered the store by the Main-street door, using the skeleton keys to unlock it. The transom under one window (openpany c. The Adams Express Company.

Valentine gave private instruction in Priends' meeting to-morrow and the modern languages for a while (frequent-invariant form of the first of the firs passed out the stolen goods to an acmay be, the transom was opened as a means of escape for the thief should All that he had to do was to run down stairs from the store to the cellar: but the transom is too small for a large sized

man to squeeze through.

Whole number of deaths in the city

e Mighty, the Father of the World five, 2; five years to ten, 1; ten years o Come, the Prince of Peace," The to twenty, 3; twenty years to thirty, ore, will be "Jesus the Wonderful." to fifty, 2; fifty years to sixty, 3; Early morning services will be con- sixty years to seventy. I; seventy bected in the Episcopal churches, as in years to 'eighty, 6; eighty years to ing in all her regal beauty and splenninety, 1; unknown, 1. Temperature,-Mean temperature for

the week ending February 7th, 45.42; for week ending February 14th, 38,00,

population was 24.96 per 1.000 per population was 34.66 per 1,000 per

Personals and Briefs.

Speaker Stuart, of the House, and Colonel Francis L. Smith, formerly senator from Alexandria, were in the city vesterday.

Ex-Judge Waller R. Staples will be in the city to-day to confer with the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with reference to the Parsons coupon case. John Bell Bigger, Esq., was in the

Judge Hughes was still in the city vesterday, and no proceeding in the tempt in the Parsons case had been taken.

city yesterday.

The plan for the new Mozart Hall, and not the bonds, is on exhibition at

The following cases were disposed of

vesterday : Peter Epes, felonious assault. Discharged. Samuel Davis and B. Davis, creating

disturbance. Case continued. Jordan Davis, drunk. Discharged. William Lewis (colored), drunk.

James Talbott and J. C. Vaughan, drunk. Fined \$2. Haywood Smith (colored), larceny,

Discharged. Moses Speegle and Sarah Speegle, indecent language. Case continued. Peter Bender, Paul Bender, Willie Lacy, Stith Bell, George Butler, George

MANCHESTER MATTERS.

The Election Officers Appointed-Hustlens

Court. &c. The Electoral Board of this city met yesterday afternoon in the office of the clerk of the Hustings Court and made

they promptly comply with the commit-tee's request they will be reported to the Auditor.

It is the data of the Auditor to proand Lewis R. Clarke (colored). Second Ward: H. G. Archer, C. S. Wells, and Henry Jones (colored). Third Ward: Samuel R. Owens, John W. Owens, the checks now in their hands which and Robert Morton (colored). Fourth Ward: E. N. Gregory, G. E. Richardson, and William Bailey (colored). The first-named in each ward is also regis-

Commissioners.—E. N. Gregory, John W. Owens, H. G. Archer, William Bailey, and Lewis R. Clarke. (The two last named are colored.)

The Hustings Court adjourned yesthe accountant of the committee, have terday for the term, having been in session only two days, disposing of civil matters. This was one of the shortest terms the court ever held.

The river rose but little, if at all, yesterday, but seemed to be rising more rapidly last night.

Yesterday afternoon, at the First Baptist church, Mr. William W. Currie and Miss Sophie Grantland were mar-Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry in perform-

ing the ceremony caught and held the

losest attention of those present. He

was exceedingly happy in his remarks, and his eloquent prefatory utterances were unusually appropriate. Professor Jake Reinhardt presided

at the organ.

The following were the ushers: W. B. Fairlamb, W. F. Ruskell, H. L. Curie, John Lindsey, William Grantland, Henry Ganzert, Claiborne Epps, George

Mr. and Mrs. Currie left on the 6:30 clock train for a bridal trip north.

In the City Circuit Court yesterday Judge Wellford ordered a decree to be

entered in the case of Lewis rs. The Washington and Ohio Railroad Company, ordering that certain bonds of the ounty of Clarke, now in the hands of into their hands, which will amount to about \$46,900, shall not pass into the possession of the new purchasers unss they shall pay the debts for which such bonds were or are held as collateral to the commissioners for general distribution. He has also set aside a once instituted a search. He previous decree giving the bonds to the regitors, and declares that, subject to keen ransacked and articles taken the above decree, the bonds become the

Million Nobles.

To-night Milton Nobles will open a our-nights' engagement at the Theatre by presenting his new play, "Love and Law," in which Miss Agnes Herndon takes a prominent part in the support.

turned into a witness-meeting, and many of those who were present gave some testimony of the faith that was in them. All seemed to regret when the were found by Sergeant Tominson, who is working up the case.

Two skeleton keys, roughly but strongly made, and some tools evidently used in fercing open the show-cases, by used in fercing open the show-cases, were found by Sergeant Tominson, who is working up the case.

Solomon Weil, a gentieman wen known in Baltimore.

Mr. Weil's case was considered hope-less from the start, his friends actually having arranged for his funeral. They, The following testimonial is from Mr. hearing of the curative qualities of Daf-

fy's Malt Whiskey, suggested a trial.

The suggestion was acted on with great

BALTIMORE, MD., May 5, 1884. The Duffy Malt-Whiskey Company: Gentlemen.-In December last I was severe hemorrhage, losing about one gallon of blood at the first attack, and large quantities frequently thereafter. My case was considered hopeless from the start, and so certain were my friends that I would die that they actually arranged for my funeral. On the 30th day of December I was removed to the Hebrew Hospital, and was there ordered by my physician to use cod-liver oil and whiskey. On advice, the whiskey I used was your famous sure Malt. In a short time I discarded the oil, using only your whiskey. I feel that I owe my life to the saving qualities and purity of your whiskey, and earnestly recommend it to any person suffering

from pulmonary complaints or hemorrhage. Yours, very sincerely, Sot. WEIL. Late Excelsior Clothing-House.

The Belle of the Ball took a very severe cold the other evening, and did not expect to be out for a week. The same night she took a botwas seen on the street the next morn-

Courts. Notaries, and Other State "Under the order of the Governor

for the strict execution of the law about paying money into the State Treasury, every man who owes the State must, in person or by agent, get a pay-in warannum; rate of mortality of white State depository, pay the money in, and population was 17,33 per 1,000 per get a receipt. Capitol officers will not be allowed to act as such agents."

Referring to the above order, our facilities for acting as agents and giving this business close and prompt attention are not exceeded by any house in this city. We shall be pleased to act as your agents in settling your accounts and claims with the Commonwealth, due and to mature. Our terms will be liberal, and certainly advantageous to you, in view of existing regulations. Correspondence of parties interested will receive prompt attention.

WARREN & QUARLES. Bankers and Brokers 1117 Main street, Richmond, Va.

Being anxious to carry over as little winter stock as possible, we will continue to sell our entire stock of Clothing and Overcoats at prime cost. There is no humbug about this, but it

is in fact a prime-cost sale. The stock

embraces some very desirable goods,

and parties can save money by giving us a call and securing good clothing a very low prices. E. B. SPENCE & SON.

by cured my wife of General Debility and Liver Complaint.-Gratefully yours. Willlain Lundy, Baltimore, Md.

I WAS A SUFFERER from Dyspepsia, and belped me.-William McKnew, 124 Payette